

# The Daily New Mexican

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

It looks as if your old Uncle Sam would soon be ready for a good scrap, and the more ready he gets, the less ready Spain is getting.

There are two nations much behind the age and despite the great differences in religious beliefs they ought to go into partnership, Spain and Turkey are meant.

The territorial officers of the Republican league should get to work organizing league clubs in every county in the territory. Before the campaign, prepare for the campaign, is a very good motto.

A good fight, a strong fight and a loyal fight for Republican principles and Republican nominees, that's the position of this paper now and that is the position it will assume in the coming campaign.

A new district attorney for the district composed of the counties of Santa Fe, Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan would be quite a relief. And for such relief the people would be thankful to Governor Otero and the law.

JUDGE FALL proposes to contest the governor's appointment of a solicitor general. Free country this and the courts are open and ready and willing to hear the complaints of any citizen who feels aggrieved.

SPAIN is applying to all the pawn brokers in Europe for money. The United States has a little matter of \$800,000,000 in its treasury for offensive and defensive war. Need not take long to figure out the result.

LEUTIGER has been made chief sausage maker in the Joliet penitentiary. The prison authorities evidently believe that he is an adept at sausage making, but they will keep all relatives away from him, while at work in the sausage factory.

A FRENCH paper remarks: "The American army is still to be brought to existence." As usual the French paper is wrong and misinformed. The American army is in existence and will prove itself right powerful and serviceable, when needed. The French papers have much to learn, specially of American affairs.

On yesterday Governor Otero appointed Mr. Harry L. Miles, of Las Cruces, to be a member of the territorial bureau of immigration from the Third district, vice Vincent L. May resigned. The choice is very fortunate. Mr. Miles is well and favorably known throughout the district, is a good business man, a firm believer in New Mexico and well acquainted with its resources and needs. He is in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, with which road he has been connected about 20 years, 12 of which he has spent in the responsible position of agent at the Las Cruces station. Mr. Miles is popular and well liked, and his appointment is a valuable aid to the work of the bureau.

The passage of the bill adding two artillery regiments to the permanent regular army establishment is a good thing, war scare or no war scare. The extensive coast fortifications of the country must be manned and the many costly modern high power guns located in them must be taken care of. The only way to do this is by an increase of the artillery and ordnance corps of the army. The increase is small enough, amounting to only about 1,000 men and the liberties of the country are in no danger whatever, from any such increase, although even in the present crisis, there were a few Democratic members of the house of representatives, who made themselves ridiculous and asserted, that the freedom and liberty of the constitution and the rights of the people would be jeopardized by this small increase of the regular army.

JOHN D. BRYAN, Esq., of Las Cruces, who was yesterday appointed district attorney for Dona Ana county by Governor Otero to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. R. L. Young, is a Kentuckian by birth, a lawyer by profession and a good and respected citizen. He came to the Mesilla valley about 14 years ago, settling in Las Cruces and commenced the practice of law. He was register of the land office under the second Cleveland administration at the Las Cruces land office, but was removed, as he did not suit the political bosses, then in power. Since then he has affiliated with the Republican party. He is married and his family consists of a wife and two children. The appointment is very

satisfactory to the people of the district and was recommended by the leading Republicans of Dona Ana county and by a great many good citizens, regardless of party. The New Mexican believes that the appointment will prove for the public good, as Mr. Bryan is in every respect well qualified for the position.

On the 4th instant a hearing took place before Governor Otero under the provisions of chapter 1, Session Laws of 1903, wherein Mr. Thomas J. Bull, a member of the board of regents of the Agricultural college was to show cause why he should not be removed from the office he held for dereliction of duty. Solicitor General Bartlett appeared for the territory and A. A. Jones, Esq., of Las Vegas, for Mr. Bull. After considering everything connected with the case, Governor Otero yesterday made an order removing Mr. Bull from office and appointing Jacinto Armijo, of Las Cruces, to fill the vacancy thus caused.

Mr. Armijo is a native of Dona Ana county and one of the best known citizens of southern New Mexico. He is well fitted for the position named. He has held several elective offices of honor, profit and trust in Dona Ana county, among these having been elected probate judge and member of the legislative assembly. Politically Mr. Armijo is a strong Republican and a leader of influence and strength. The appointment of Mr. Armijo to the honorable position was strongly urged by many leading citizens and Republicans of the Third district and will prove very acceptable and pleasing to the people of southern New Mexico generally and of Dona Ana county specially.

## Sugar Beet Facts.

In round numbers it costs the people of the United States \$100,000,000 every year to pay for sugar made from sugar beets, coming from foreign countries, Germany, France and Austria have developed the sugar beet industry in such a manner that they practically control the trade in that article, and yet the United States contains the richest sugar beet lands in the world. This country is the best customer of the countries mentioned, the people consuming about 63 pounds of sugar per capita annually. The total output of the factories now in operation in the United States is less than 2 per cent of the consumption, being under 40,000 tons. Within the past six years the production of Germany has increased from 1,300,000 tons to 1,800,000 tons; in the same period but one new factory has been built and actually put into operation in the United States and that is located in New Mexico.

That this state of affairs should exist is almost beyond belief, when the push and energy of the American people are taken into consideration. But it will not exist much longer. The temptation to keep \$100,000,000 at home every year will overcome the tendency to slight an industry so important and profitable. One cause of the great expansion of beet culture in Germany has been the encouragement given it by the government. With the same encouragement in the four years prior to the return of this country to protection, the United States might have 700 factories instead of seven. We might have several million acres cultivating a staple product, that is now employed in unprofitable cultivation. We might have employed several hundred millions of dollars capital and kept \$100,000,000 a year which we now pay out for beet sugar. The main difficulty is not in procuring capital to build the factories, but it is to persuade the farmers to grow the sugar beets. It requires some education among the farmers for this growing. It represents a higher standard of agriculture than is employed in the growing of corn or wheat, but is three times as profitable.

The provisions of the Dingley bill are encouraging to sugar beet growers, and the United States government, and particularly the Republican administration, are interesting themselves in the expansion of the sugar beet growing industry in this country. At an average of 12 tons of beets per acre, producing one and one-half tons of raw sugar, it would require 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 acres devoted to sugar beets alone to produce the sugar now required for the United States. This is exclusive of the present output of cane sugar from the cane fields of the south. This cultivation of 1,250,000 acres would imply a corresponding withdrawal of that amount of land from crops in which there now is no profit because of the prevalent low prices of overproduction. There is no section of the country that will grow beets with as high a percentage of saccharine content as New Mexico. The tests made the past year demonstrated that fact beyond any question. The percentage of sugar ranges from 14.5 to 22.5 in beets grown in and around Santa Fe. The average in Germany is 12 per cent, so that the New Mexico grower would have the advantage of foreign competitors in more ways than one in supplying the home demand, while those engaged in the industry in Santa Fe county would be better off than all others.

It is to be hoped that a deeper interest in this industry will be taken by the people of the territory, and particularly by Santa Feans. Millions of dollars could be brought into the territory and thousands of men given employment if the rich lands adapted for the purpose could be used for the cultivation of sugar beets.

## Commercial Spirit Can Not Dictate.

These are times that try the metal of men who hold positions of responsibility under the government; times when men should rise above the petty considerations of party matters and acquit themselves with credit to the voters who placed them in positions where they hold the dignity of the nation in their hands.

Under ordinary circumstances members of the cabinet and of congress are in duty bound to advance the interests of the political parties to which they belong, in the discharge of their official duties, but when war threatens the land, when affronts are placed upon the flag, political considerations should and must be lost sight of in upholding the hands of the administration, no matter whether it be Republican, Democratic, or what not, in any efforts to maintain the rights of the United States. In this connection the Washington Times, one of the most rabid Democratic papers in the country, says:

"Better a thousand times that the Democratic party, as such, should sink into the waters of oblivion than that it ever can be said of it in history that it was not ready at any time to forego its organization interests to stand by the flag and the constitution. At this present time we need patriots more than we do partisans."

These are words nobly spoken, and apply to the Republican party as well as to the Democratic. The love of country and veneration for the stars and stripes are not dead in the hearts of the American people at this time, any more than in the stirring days that have passed into history. The universal willingness of men in every state and territory to do battle for the nation's honor substantiates this statement.

During the past 20 years in the great commercial centers there has arisen a spirit which believes that speculation is the chief end of man and seeks to make Americans believe that dishonor, shame, humiliation, should be submitted to cheerfully sooner than have the stock market disturbed. Fortunately that spirit dominates a very small proportion of the people, and should the time come for fighting, will be swept away as the mists before the north wind. The country needs patriots rather than partisans just at this particular time, patriots who are patient and thoughtful, slow to anger, but mighty in their wrath, and the nation is full of them. They believe the administration will act for the best interests of the country and stand ready to support the president in any emergency. The patriots who think otherwise will do well to stand firm under when the critical moment arrives.

## AMERICAN TRADE AGGRESSIONS.

Contesting England's Monopoly of Trade with India.

[London Evening News.]

The necessity of a vigorous commercial policy like that of our government in China has just received a striking illustration in India. The trade of the United States of America with our Eastern possessions is cutting into that of British manufacturers so seriously that a New York journal announces a regular direct steamship service thence to India. Even if this is premature, the facts are serious enough. Contracts for no less than 25,000 tons of steel rails for India have been given to American manufacturers, who propose to dispatch their consignments at regular intervals, so as to begin the direct steamer service. Apart from this, the United States has ousted Manchester from the Red Sea and Somali trade in spice goods. The cotton cloth is carried by regular liners to Liverpool and Marseilles, and thence by "tramps" to the Red Sea ports. For this a regular through service would be an advantage. Then the American trade in kerosene oil to India is enormous, but it is being undermined by the cheaper stuff from Russia, carried in bulk, and that rivalry would be met by regular steamers.

All over India, American oil tins are now to be found applied to other useful purposes. Petroleum, imported chiefly, has taken the place of indigenous ghee and coconut oils for lighting. India last year sent the states five times more than it received in the form of hides and jute, raw and manufactured chiefly. It will certainly pay well for New York to run cargo steamers direct to Calcutta for the jute and hides of Bengal, to Madras for the products of the cocoa-palm, and to Ceylon and Aden for plumbago and miscellaneous goods, while importing into these places her kerosene cheaply in bulk, and her piece goods, which are preferred as both more durable and cheaper than those of Great Britain. American houses who enjoy the benefits of our free trade and good government in the east are only less keen than the Germans, who abuse us, and are quite as numerous. The Scottish firms are the sufferers comparatively.

## A First Class Selection.

Governor Otero has selected a first class district attorney for the counties of Colfax and Union in the person of J. Leahy, of Raton.—Albuquerque Citizen.

## That's What He Will Do.

Russia seems to be again threatening India. If two or three of the possible wars will be good enough to break out the American farmer will wear diamonds.—Denver News.

## Not Much Headway.

Populistic ideas of government ownership are not making much headway in the senate. An amendment to the Alaska bill to allow the government to take possession of railroads and highways there had only seven supporters, five of them Populists.—Denver Republican.

## Trusts are Everywhere.

Trusts are by no means a peculiarity of protective tariff countries. A combination has been formed in Manchester, Eng., of firms engaged in the fine cotton goods trade, based on the profit earning capacity of each firm. The capital represented is \$30,000,000.—Burlington Hawkeye.

## Self-Respect Protects in Politics as Elsewhere.

It is always safe to mistrust the man who is too easily insulted. Of Lincoln a tale is extant and believable, that when he was informed of Stanton's referring to him as a "d-d fool," he replied: "If Stanton says so, there must be something in it. He's generally right." No braver man than Lincoln ever lived, yet he never carried a chip on his shoulder, nor looked for lurking insults in every episode. Like McKinley, he was fairly well protected by the armor of self-respect.—Illustrated American.

## Code of Civil Procedure.

Every practicing attorney in the territory should have a copy of the New Mexican Code of Civil Procedure, bound in separate form with alternate blank pages for annotations. The New Mexican Printing company has such an edition on sale at the following prices: Leatherette binding, \$1.35; full law sheep, \$2; flexible morocco, \$2.50.

## FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Notes of Interest With Regard to Their Appropriate Clothing.

The spangled and beaded tulle and gauzes so highly favored for evening gowns and the jeweled trimmings which are equally fashionable are not worn by young girls—at least by those who dress according to the most elegant taste. Simplicity is the keynote of their attire, a simplicity which accentuates their youth and freshness. The time will come all too soon, when complexion, features, manner and expression will proclaim that the morning of life is past, and it is inadvisable to cut youth unnecessarily short and to give a girl fresh from school the appearance of a woman of 25. Soft satins, plain or simply embroidered tulle, gauze and mousseline de soie and light, striped or flowered silks having printed designs are the suitable materials for young girls, and the trimmings should be ruffles of gauze, ribbon bolts, bows and sashes, Marie Antoinette fichus and simple flowers, rather than lace, passementerie and embroidery.



REMBRANDT HAT.

ribbon bolts, bows and sashes, Marie Antoinette fichus and simple flowers, rather than lace, passementerie and embroidery. As to colors, white, cream, pink, blue and green are admissible, but not mauve or lilac, the latter being reserved for older or married women.

In France the engagement ring is worn upon the third finger of the right hand, and sapphires are the stones usually chosen for it, as sapphires have the reputation of insuring good fortune and exerting a generally beneficial influence upon the fate of their possessors. Combined with diamonds they form the conventional French engagement ring.

A red nose, which is often a much bewailed misfortune in young girls, is usually caused by too tight clothing or by cold feet—that is, by imperfect circulation.

Plenty of exercise, which keeps the blood in movement and stimulates digestion, and clothing sufficiently loose to allow freedom of motion are the best preventives. An illustration is given of a hat of black felt in the Rembrandt style. The brim is cut in severe square tabs, which are bordered with a ruche of black satin. Around the crown is a torsade of black satin and black velvet, inside which is another torsade of white satin ribbon, which forms a bow at the left side, with a chion of black velvet which has two upright plumes, one white and one black. Under the lifted brim are a white and a black tip of velvet.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

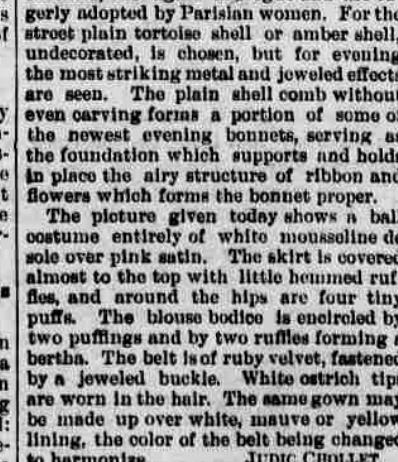
## EVENING GOWNS.

Fabrics and Accessories Most Highly Favored by Fashionable Authorities.

A great deal of crêpe de chine is worn, both plain and embroidered. The exquisite embroideries on this fabric which come from the extreme east are again utilized by fashion, and the delicate oriental workmanship is converted into a decoration for modish gowns.

Berthas and other duffy finishes for low necked bodices having been favored for what fashion managers consider a sufficiently long time, plain bands are being introduced, the décolletage being cut severely straight and edged with a flat application of lace or a strip of ribbon or velvet. Of course only the most perfect neck and shoulders can stand such a test of beauty, therefore the absolutely plain style will not be universally adopted.

Net covered with chenille dots is much liked for evening gowns. The dots are



JUDIC CHOLLET.

Good for the United States, Bad for England.

Fully 200 of the 484 tin plate mills in Wales are idle, and although wages have been reduced about 15 per cent manufacturers are barely able to hold their own. This is in marked contrast with the tin plate mills of the United States, which are all busy, and new ones being constructed. The fact is of itself a sufficient comment upon the influence of the McKinley tariff bill that tin plate could not be manufactured in the United States even with the highest protection.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

## SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 1230 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, R. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX FROST, E. C.

ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. R. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F.: Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall: visiting patriarchy welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P.

A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F.: Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THERRA NEWALL, Noble Grand.

HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTEAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. NATE GOLDSON, N. G.

A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

K. O. P.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. P.: Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights give a cordial welcome. E. H. BOWLER, C. C.

LEE MUEHLERSEN, K. of H. & S.

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EDWARD L. BARTLETT.

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R. A. FISKE.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "B" Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CONWAY.

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A. R. RENNEHAN.

Attorney at Law. Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims. Collections and title searching. Rooms 3 and 5 Spiegelberg Block.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The taxpayers of Santa Fe county are hereby notified that I will commence to receive the reports of the taxable property of said county during the months of March and April, 1898, as provided by law. And to all those who fail to make their reports within the time prescribed by law, the penalty of 25 per cent will be added.

J. R. HUDSON, Assessor.

THE SEVENTH Best Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 16th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

194 separate analyses, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st and AUGUST 10th.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

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## CHOICE PRAIRIE OR MOUNTAIN GRAZING LANDS.

Well watered and with good shelter, interspersed with fine ranches suitable for raising grain and fruits—in size of tracts to suit purchasers.

LARGER PASTURES FOR LEASE, for long terms of years, fenced or unfenced; shipping facilities over two railroads.

## COLD MINES.

On this Grant near its western boundary are situated the famous Gold Mining Districts of Elizabethtown and Baldy, where mines have been successfully operated for 25 years, and new rich discoveries were made in 1896 in the vicinity of the new camps of Hematite and Harry Bluff as rich as any camp in Colorado, but with lots of as yet unlocated ground open to prospectors on terms similar to, and as favorable as, the United States Government Laws and Regulation.

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TITLE perfect, founded on United States Patent and confirmed by decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

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L. M. FITCH, Proprietor.

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